

Established February, 1845.

PRICE, \$2 PER MON

## Shipping

**Steamers.**

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.**

**FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW**

The Co.'s Steamship  
*Namora*,  
Captain POORE, will be  
despatched for the above  
Ports on SUNDAY, the 26th Instant, at  
9 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
General Managers.**

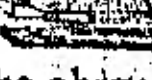
Hongkong, August 24. 1888. 140

above Ports on SUNDAY, the 26th Inst.  
at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**YUEN FAT HONG,**  
*Agents.*  
Hongkong, August 22, 1888. 140

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**FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND  
CALCUTTA.**


 Captain T. S. GARDNER  
 will be despatched for  
 the above Ports on **TUESDAY**, the 28th  
 Instant, at Noon, instead of as previously  
 advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,**  
*Agents.*  
 Hongkong, August 21, 1888. 130

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**EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN  
 STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
 LIMITED.**


FOR SEAFORTH, MELBOURNE AND  
ADELAIDE.  
(Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through  
Cargo to NEW ZEALAND,  
TASMANIA, &c.)

The Steamship  
Catterlum,  
Captain DAKE, will be  
despatched for the above  
Ports on TUESDAY, the 29th Instant, at  
Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, August 17, 1882. 137

**STEAM TO STRAITS & BOMBAY.**  
(With option of calling at COLOMBO  
should inducement offer.)  
  
**The P. & O. S. N. Co.**

 Steamship  
*Lombardy*  
will leave for the above  
SUNDAY, OCT. 1, 1894.


instead of as previously advertised.

**BRITISH STEAM NAVIGATION CO.**  
P. & O. S. N. Co.  
Hongkong, Aug. 12, 1883.

**CHINA NAVY**

**FOR PORT DARWIN, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.**

The Co.'s Steamship  
*Chingtu*,  
Hurst, Commander, will  
be despatched as above



**Intimations.**  
**CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.,**

**NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.**  
VOIGTLANDER'S CELEBRATED BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.  
REYNOLDS'S LIQUID AND OTHER COMPASSES.  
ADMIRALTY & IMRAY CHARTS, NAUTICAL BOOKS.  
English SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,  
Christie & Co.'s ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY  
In great variety,  
**D I A M O N D S**  
— AND —  
**D I A M O N D J E W E L L E R Y,**  
A Splendid Collection of the Latest LONDON  
PATTERNS, at very moderate prices. 745

---

**WASHING BOOKS.**  
(In English and Chinese.)  
**W**ASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use  
of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now  
be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE

100



## Intimations.

## IMPAIRED VISION.

LAWRENCE &amp; MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES



Are clear, cool, & preserving to the sight. MR. LAWRENCE is now in Hongkong and may be consulted at the HONGKONG HOTEL (Room No. 20), daily from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

## CONSULTATIONS FREE.

## SPECTACLES VS. BLINDNESS.

Vision is justly described as the most important of our senses, and its loss is regarded as one of the greatest afflictions to which mankind is subject.

It is, therefore, of paramount importance that we should carefully use our sight whilst perfect, and that when, unfortunately, the help of Spectacles is felt to be necessary, the utmost care should be taken in the selection of them.

The late eminent Oculist, Dr. Soelberg Wells, testified that he had no hesitation in stating that the haphazard plan of selecting Spectacles—employed by some Opticians—was frequently attended by serious consequences, and that when, unfortunately, the help of Spectacles is felt to be necessary, the utmost care should be taken in the selection of them.

S. R. GHOSE, Esq., F.R.C.S., Barrister-at-Law, Singapore.

I have used Glasses for twenty years, and have no hesitation in saying that, those supplied me by you are the best I have ever worn. I wear them with much satisfaction and comfort, and find the frames are especially convenient.

To Messrs. LAWRENCE & MAYO, Hotel d'Europe, Singapore.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, Ophthalmic Opticians, (Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in England and India.) Offices—2, 3 & 4, Street, CALCUTTA. 2, Raffles Hotel, BOMBAY. Hongkong, July 23, 1888. 1232

## DENTISTRY.

## FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP.

## MODERATE FEES.

## MR. WONG TAI-PONG,

Surgeon Dentist, (Formerly Licensed Apprentice and Lately Assistant to Dr. Roberts.)

At the urgent request of his European and American patients and friends, he has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly occupied by Dr. Roberts.

No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

## CONSULTATION FREE.

Discount to missionaries and families. Sole Address 2, DUDDELL STREET, (Next to the New Oriental Bank.) Hongkong, January 12, 1885. 66

## To-day's Advertisements.



## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE has been Received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from KOWLOON DOCK BATTERY on WEDNESDAY, the 29th Instant, at 4.30 p.m.

The direction of the FIRE will be towards the Ly-on-mun Battery.

All Junks and other Vessels are hereby cautioned to keep out of the Range.

In addition to other precautions a Red FLAG will be hoisted at the Ly-on-mun Battery during the Practice as a WARNING to Vessels entering the Pass from seaward, and a Steam Launch, carrying a Red Flag, will also be stationed in the Pass to warn incoming Vessels.

By Command, FREDERICK STEWART, Colonial Secretary.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-Year ending 30th June last, at the Rate of (2.10) One Pound and Ten Shillings Sterling per Share of £125 is PAYABLE on and after MONDAY the 27th Instant, at the OFFICES of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for WARRANTS.

By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 25, 1888. 1414

THE CHINA SHIPPERS MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's S.S. *Mayne*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Office of the Underwriters before Noon on the 31st Instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 31st Instant, at 4 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 31st Instant will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 p.m. to-day, the 25th Instant.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 25, 1888. 1412

## To-day's Advertisements.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI. The Co.'s Steamship *Formosa*, Captain HALL, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 27th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, August 25, 1888. 1413

FOR SHANGHAI. The Steamship *Ningpo*, Captain F. SCHULZ, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 27th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co., Hongkong, August 25, 1888. 1416

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAIWANFOO. The Co.'s Steamship *Thales*, Captain HUBER, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 28th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, August 25, 1888. 1410

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA. The Steamship *W. Warner*, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 2nd September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents, Hongkong, August 25, 1888. 1417

Not Responsible for Debts. Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

G. C. CHAPMAN, American ship, High-born—Fustan & Co.

HEVER, German steamer, Capt. Dethlefsen—Siemssen & Co.

LUCA, British barque, Captain David Wood—Orrer.

PORT ACLEIDE, British steamer, F. West—Adamson, Bell & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS. August 25, 1888.—

*Canton*, British steamer, from Whampoa.

*Belgie*, British steamer, 2,605 T. W. H. Walker, San Francisco July 31, and Yokohama August 19, 5.37 a.m., Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

*Chingta*, British steamer, 1,487 T. McKechnie, Foochow August 23, Tea and General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

*Mayne*, British steamer, 1,714 T. J. S. Hogg, Liverpool July 18, and Singapore Aug. 20, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

*Thales*, British steamer, 820 T. Y. H. Hunter, Taiwanfo August 20, Foochow 25, Amoy 23, and Swatow 24, General.—DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO.

*Deutsche*, British steamer, 1,037 T. H. Loff, Bangkok August 19, General.—YUEN FAT HONG.

*Suchow*, British steamer, 313 T. Rowin, Hoihow August 24, General.—KWONG TAI LOOSE.

*Yungtze*, German steamer, 814 T. C. N. Tonning, Shanghai August 21, General.—SIEMSEN & Co.

DEPARTURES. August 25.—

*Thyra*, for Whampoa.

*Clanmalt*, for Singapore.

*Cicero*, for Sourabaya.

*Giesey*, for Shanghai.

*Peskater*, for Europe.

*Hangchow*, for Swatow.

*Dagfa*, for Singapore.

*Glenavon*, for Singapore and London.

*Stender*, for Singapore and London.

CLEARED.

*Victoria*, for Nagasaki.

*Namoa*, for Coast Ports.

*Norden*, for Kutchinow.

*Elke*, for Harphong.

*Okor*, for Kutchinow.

*Ta Hongkong*, for Bangkok.

*Phra Chom Kiao*, for Swatow.

*Meefoo*, for Shanghai.

*Mayne*, for Shanghai.

*Canton*, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS. ARRIVED.

Per *Belgie*, from San Francisco, &c., Col. D. Anderson, Messrs H. W. Dick, F. C. Dolman, Mrs W. Wallace, Dr. Lai Po Tai, Miss Alice Shaw, Miss Eva Saunders, and 337 Chinese.

To DEPART. Per *Namoa*, for Swatow, 100 Chinese. Per *Elke*, for Harphong, 12 Chinese. Per *Phra Chom Kiao*, for Swatow, 60 Chinese. Per *Meefoo*, for Shanghai, 12 Chinese. Per *Canton*, for Shanghai, 60 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS. The British steamer *Belgie* reports: Sailed from San Francisco July 31st, and from Yokohama August 19th, at 5.37 a.m. Arrived at Hongkong August 25th, at 7.23 a.m. Time from Yokohama 6 days, 3 hours and 28 minutes.

The British steamer *Duke of Westminster* reports: Left Yokohama on the 18th inst., had fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Chingta* reports: Left Foochow at noon, the 23rd instant, had light winds and fine clear weather to port. Arrived Hongkong, 7 a.m., on 25th instant.

The British steamer *Mayne* reports: Had very fine weather throughout the passage from Singapore, smooth sea.

The British steamer *Thales* reports: Arrived Roads August 15th, at noon, bar 29.78 falling, which freshening from Northward; 9 p.m., wind still increasing barometer 29.66; 10 p.m., strong gale from Northward, barometer 29.64, hove up and put to sea. Midnight, hard gale from N.W.W., with heavy squalls, accompanied with heavy rain and confused sea, barometer 29.45.

August 16th, 4 a.m., increasing gale, bar 29.34; at noon, heavy squalls from N.W.W., barometer 29.19, ran ship to Southward for two hours and hove to, assumed position lat. 22° 30' N. long. 119° 10' E. at 4 p.m., squalls with typhoon violence accompanied with heavy rain, wind N.W. continuing to 6 p.m., when barometer 29.0. Midnight weather moderating and wind veering into Westward, barometer commencing to rise.

August 17th, 2 a.m., wind shifted to S.W., with heavy rain, barometer 29.20, kept to Northward; at 8 a.m., sighted East Island North; at 11 a.m., anchored in Makung harbour. Noon, strong winds from South and S.E. squally with rain, bar. 29.52. Taiwanfo to Foochow, light airs from S.W. and fine. Foochow to Amoy, same weather. Amoy to Swatow, same weather. Swatow to port, moderate breeze from S.W. and clear. Steamers in Swatow, *Fukien* and *Tameto*.

The British steamer *Deutsche* reports: Had light southerly breeze and fine weather throughout.

The German steamer *Yungtze* reports: Had fine weather and southerly winds throughout the passage.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW & BANGKOK.—Per *Phra Chom Kiao*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 26th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.—Per *Namoa*, at 8.30 a.m., on Sunday, the 26th inst.

For CANTON.—Per *Formosa*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 26th inst.

For NAGASAKI.—Per *Victoria*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 26th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—Per *Canton*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 26th inst.

For AMOY & TAMSUI.—Per *Formosa*, at 2.30 a.m., on Monday, the 27th inst.

For PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE & ADELAIDE.—Per *Canton*, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday, the 28th inst.

For STRAITS & BOMBAY.—Per *Strathgairn*, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday, the 28th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For STRAITS & CALCUTTA.—Per *Japan*, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday, the 28th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO.—Per *Thales*, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday, the 28th inst.

For PORT DARWIN, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.—Per *Chingta*, at 3.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 28th inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.—United States Mail Packet City of New York will be despatched WEDNESDAY, the 29th Instant, with Mails for Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—

0.15 p.m. Registry closes.

0.30 p.m. Post-Office closes, but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with *Late Fee* of 10 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

MAILS BY THE GERMAN PACKET.—The German Contract Packet *Bayern* will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th Instant, with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe and countries beyond, via Bremen; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, &c., &c.

Registry closes at 4 p.m.

The Mail closes at 5 p.m.

Correspondence should be marked *Per German Mail*, or with the name of the Packet.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—The French Contract Packet *Natal* will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 30th August, with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, the Australian Colonies, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

HOUSES OF CLOSE THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH MAILS.

When the Packets leave at Noon.

The following hours will be observed in closing the Mails for Europe, &c., by the English and French Packets, when they will be closed at 5 o'clock before.

8.00 a.m.—Posting of Prices Current and Circulars closes.

(Prices Current and Circulars may however be posted up to 10 o'clock if they are tied in bundles, country by country, with the addresses all one way.)

10.00 a.m.—Registry closes.

10.30 a.m.—Posting of Newspapers, Books, and Patterns closes.

11.00 a.m.—Mail closes.

LATE LETTERS may be posted (from 11.10 a.m.) with 10 cents *Late Fee* up to 11.30 a.m., after which hour they may be sent on Board with the same *Late Fee*.

Per *Strathgairn*, for Singapore, 130 Chinese.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping. 9 a.m.—*Namoa* leaves for Coast Ports. Noon.—*Phra Chom Kiao* leaves for Swatow and Bangkok.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY. Shipping. 3 p.m.—*Formosa* leaves for Amoy, &c. 4 p.m.—*Ningpo* leaves for Shanghai.

Meeting. 3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., at No. 14, Praya Central.

Auctions. 5 p.m.—Auction of One Lot of Crown Land.

Miscellaneous. Dividend of £1.10, on Shares of the H.K. and Shanghai Banking Corp., payable. Goods per *Wingang* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

NOTICE. GARDEN SEEDS. SEASON 1888-9.

THE following SEEDS required for immediate sowing can be supplied at once:—

CELERY, CYCLAMEN, CINERARIA.

OUR FIRST SHIPMENT of Assorted Vegetable and Flower Seeds

has arrived, and will be ready for delivery in a day or two.

CATALOGUES AND GARDENING NOTES FREE on application.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited. THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

16th August, 1888. 1365

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.45 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1888.

TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL."] (Via Southern Line.)

THE FISHERIES BILL.

LONDON, August 23. The Washington Senate has rejected the Fisheries Bill.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD BOUND.—Saitonaru, July 6; Spindrift, 24; Glenroy, Kaifong, 27; Dardanus, Elenfels, Aug. 7; Branschwitz, Glenroy, Bordeaux, Apocarda, 10; Adelle, 18; Ningpoon, Frango, 17.

HOMEWARD BOUND.—Yokohama, July 24; Haere, Niobe, August 3; Palamed, 7; Agamemnon, Devonshire, 10; Bellona, Caspedonia, Glenca, Saghalien, Palmyra, 14; Denlighshire, Orestes, 17.

The O. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Belgie*, with the American Mail of July 31st, left Yokohama on Sunday, the 19th inst., and may be expected here on or about Saturday, the 26th inst.

The steamship *Ada*, with the FRENCH MAIL of July 28, was to leave Singapore on Thursday, the 23rd Aug., at 4 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 29th Aug. This Packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on June 15.

The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Parthia*, from Vancouver, left Nagasaki for Hongkong direct on the 23rd inst., at 10 p.m.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Jason*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 21st inst., and may be expected here on or about the 27th inst.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Airic* left Port Darwin for this port on 19th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 28th inst.

The D. D. R. steamer *Iphigenia* left Singapore on the 23rd inst., and may be expected here on or about the 29th inst.

The steamship *Arratoon* appears from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 24th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 30th inst.

The Shiro Line steamer *Brisconish* left Singapore on the 25th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 31st inst.

ORDER OF CHORAL SERVICE AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—13th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Mattins.—Voluntary, *Settled*; Wesley; Venite, *Reinagle*; Psalms, *Baker* &c.; Te Deum, *Stainer* in C; Jubilate, *Hills*; Anthem, *Ye shall dwell in the land*; Kyrie, *Litany*; Hymn, 378; Offertory, *Voluntary*; Hallelujah, *Hymn*; Evensong.—*Voluntary*, *Audate*, *Hummel*; Psalms, *Croft*; Magnificat & Nunc Dimittis, *Wesley* in F; Hymns, 328, 209 & 264; Voluntary, *Pastorale* March, *Wesley*.

The meeting of the Legislative Council has been adjourned till Tuesday next.

Messrs Adamson, Bell and Co. inform us that the steamer *Breconshire* left Singapore to-day, for this port.

On our fourth page will be found an interesting summary of the debates in Parliament on the Parnell Enquiry Bill, taken from American papers up to 31st July.

The Monthly Challenge Cup of the Rifle Association and the money prize of \$5 was won to-day by Mr Shelton Hooper with a score of 68. Mr Wilkinson was second with a score of 63. Full particulars on Monday.

The rejection of the Fisheries Bill by the Washington Senate, which has still a Republican majority, was almost a foregone conclusion. We do not suppose that further steps will be taken to reopen negotiations until the elections in November have decided between Cleveland and Harrison.

Messrs David Sassoon, Sons & Co. inform us that the steamship *Arratoon* appears from Calcutta, left Singapore, for this port yesterday and may be expected here on or about the 30th instant.

Messrs Adamson, Bell and Co. inform us that the T. & S. steamship *Abyssinia* arrived in New York on the 21st instant; also, that the Canadian Pacific steamship *Donube* arrived at Vancouver on the 20th instant.

A cook named Aleung was charged before the T. & S. ex steamer *Abyssinia* Court to-day, at the instance of Inspector Quincey, with keeping a T. & S. agency in Bridges Street. The defendant was fined \$30 with the alternative of six months' hard labour.

DIVINE SERVICE FOR SEAMEN.—On Sunday morning between 9 and 10.30 o'clock the steam-launch carrying the Bethel flag will call alongside any vessel which contains a crew, to convey men ashore to 11 a.m. service at St. Peter's Seamen's Church—returning at about 12.30.



That a protest should be made, as in Canton, as regularly as the Bills are introduced, on the principle that when we do what we can, our duty is done, and responsibility is saddled upon others.

That the Canton Chamber of Commerce has shown that it can express the grievances of its members in admirable English and in a most diplomatic tone—a fact which is all the more creditable to those concerned when it is remembered that the atmosphere of Canton just now is very Oh'-ang-chih-tung-ies.

That the Sanitary Board has suddenly blossomed into a spending department of Government, with Estimates and all the rest of it, although, as well as I can recollect, the power to spend a few hundred dollars was at one time refused to them.

That you were a little rough on the Queen's Counselor in your remarks about that letter to the Governor, as I feel convinced that the bungling document made no reference to the previous correspondence of the old Board, but simply called upon the Governor to say what he was doing to meet a possible epidemic.

That as it is the duty of the Board to make By-laws to meet an epidemic, the question could have referred only to the proposed Epidemic Hospital and nurses, and not to anything which the present Board has done.

That there is no doubt that the Board has full power to ask any information from the Government which they think has a bearing upon sanitation, but that it must be done in a proper way.

That I have repeatedly mentioned that money and a bigger staff will be needed for the thorough working of the Public Health Ordinance, and consequently I am not at all astonished at the appearance of the Estimates.

That these so-called Estimates are, I fancy, departmental requisitions, and that explains why they were not laid on the table and printed.

That if the Registrar General is afraid to express his opinion, because he is a Government servant, his presence on the Sanitary Board cannot be of much practical use, as such a plea implies that pressure from somewhere is feared or expected.

That probably the Registrar General is mistaken in supposing that he could possibly be regarded as a mouth-piece of the Government.

That his fellow-officials have discarded any such impression on their own part, and that Mr Price is merely an embodiment of the Public Works Department, and not the Government.

That the knell of administration by means of bureaucracy in this Colony has been sounded, and that Mr Stewart Lockhart need not 'fash himself' with any pronounced support of the crumbling fetic.

That the Q. C. will be almost satisfied, for the time being, now that he has got the 'setting' of those tough By-laws for the drains.

That it will be fresh in the recollection of many that Mr Francis from the very first, before he was elected, pointed out the weak points of the Public Health Act; and in his election speech, he said—'It was badly drawn, and badly conceived; it contained provisions which might be twisted by officials to mean more than they really meant; that it needed very great care in its interpretation; and that, as it could only be put into operation in virtue of an extensive code of rules and regulations which were to be drawn up by the Sanitary Board, every step in that process would need serious consideration and great care.'

That Mr Francis has undoubtedly kept his promise to the electors by watching the evolution of these By-laws, which is more than can be said of other unofficial members.

That there is a rumour about that Sir George Phillip will not return to this Colony, on account of ill health, and the regrets of all level-headed and good-hearted men will be genuine if the report turns out to be true.

That the pastime followed in Yokohama and other ports in Japan of 'warming up' the Postmaster General of Hongkong is a curious superstitious story.

That the absence of a direct contract service, and the consequent irregularity of delivery, causes a quantity of bile to gather up which is launched periodically upon the Post Office authorities here.

That even when the probabilities are evenly balanced, and one steamer gets beaten by a day or so by its rival, and though three or four days' margin was clear at Hongkong, the poor P. M. G. is credited with the attributes of a Fenian plotter against the interests of trade and commerce in Japan.

That in Singapore cases arise which would fairly justify the strong language of the Japan folks, but that in Hongkong the present Post Office officials are, if anything, too considerate.

That when the improvements to the Tramway of which you speak are completed, the local railway, with its miniature stations at both ends and its overhead bridge at the upper end, will be quite an architectural success.

That, to judge by the aspect of events during last week, fires are becoming a species of industry which does not regard either common honesty or ordinary prudence, and the fiction of the overturned oil-lamp is being blown upon.

That speaking of the fires, I was glad to see the Police bringing to book those systematic burners of joss-stuff at all hours and all weathers, in total disregard of the consequences.

That the Beggar nuisance is again assuming ugly dimensions, and I have a suspicion that the Police are getting slack again in carrying out the law bearing on this matter.

That I hear the 'brokering' career of the great Financier of the Straits was brief but bustling, and that it caused no small consternation among the hearts of possible rivals and competitors.

That the Shanghai community are preparing to shed tears over the approaching departure of Mr Ewen Cameron for the London Office, and that Mr John Walter is going back to Shanghai.

That civilization, as well as building, is making rapid strides at the Peak; and that they have now got a Look-up, a Church, a Bell, a Tramway, a Hotel, a Club (in embryo), and a Parson, all within seven years; while a School and a 'White Shield Society' are whispered about.

That in the face of all this, no wonder that the Peakites boast of their Progress, and people up saying that the Model Settlement will have to hide its diminished head in presence of the Aerial Colony.

That, coming down from the clouds, we have not so bad a record to boast of;—during the seven years we have got a Breakwater, a Dredger, a Dam, a Bore, an Aqueduct (which also gave us a fine road), an open Sanitary Board and a very close Sanitary Surveyor, a fairly efficient Fire Brigade, and a clever gang of Fire-branders to keep it going, a Tramway, a new Dock, two more Members on the Council, a 'Printer' and Publishers' Ordinance of which we are not very proud, an Opinion Arrangement and a Custom House, next door, a good Hospital, a new Bank Building, Fortifications without guns, a Building Ordinance, now Wharves, Sir George Bowen, who has come and gone, while the Malta and Gibraltar of the East and other phrases still remain; and, very much in embryo, we have a Reclamation Scheme and New Praya, a light on the Gap Rock, and steamers on the West River.

That if the West River is to be thrown open exclusively for Chinese steamers, somebody has made a nice mess of matters, and allowed the interests of this port to be sacrificed.

That the Viceroys of Canton are said to have these 'Murmurs' carefully translated for his delectation and guidance, and he is supposed to have taken seriously to heart what I said about the opening of the West River and the blocking of the Pearl River, so that you and I, Mr Editor, may wake up some fine morning with a button on our caps; but, seriously, there is wealth and prosperity for the Province in the suggestion I have made, if the Viceroy could only see over his spectacles.

That the Chinese may be right in trying to keep 'China for the Chinese' if they can, but they can't do it any more than England can be kept exclusively for the English; and if China has entered the comity of nations, China must be thrown open, when the survival of the fittest comes in; and John Chinaman is always tolerably fit when it is a question of dollars and cents.

That Mr Price is to inspect or has been inspecting the Gap Rock, and it is to be hoped the contract for the work will not go past the Colony.

That the magnificent owner of the Eyrice deserves credit for having originated novel and most enjoyable entertainments for young and old, and his hospitality on the mountains has become an institution of the Alpine season.

That the coming meeting of the Local Dock Company should bring out the policy of the management in a strong light, and restore the confidence of solid investors in this splendid piece of property, which is a permanent record of the pluck and perseverance of British Colonists, and latterly of their patriotism as well.

That, as the days of monopoly are gone like autumn leaves, the Secretary should have a skilled Estimator and Assistant in his office, to ease him of detail work, and let his eyes get on to outside work which materially affects the well-being of the Company.

That a friend recently returned from Home relates the following conversation between two shipping magnates representing the two great centres—'Sir, my firm declines on principle to sign charter-parties like these.' 'Principle, my dear Sir (speaking with an l), is a plant suited to the atmosphere of a London office; it will not live in the streets of Liverpool.'

That I have received complaints from Praya residents, that night-buckets are not covered according to contract.

That a complaint reaches me which ought to have been addressed to the Surveyor General, as follows:—'DEAR OLD BROWN:—About a month ago a Chinaman came to my house and put brass taps on the water pipes, thus giving us a direct supply of water, an immense boon. No body has ever inspected this man's work, and as the taps are evidently of the cheap and nasty description, it is impossible to shut off the water. Consequently night and day a very considerable waste has been going on. At first I thought it a good business to be able thus to flush my drains, but my conscience pricks me; so I let you know of it. I dare say many other houses are in the same plight as regards these new taps.—Yours ever, ANOTHER FIELD GHOST.'

That either the Master of the Steam Tug, or the House-owner, or the 'Field Ghost' is liable to a penalty for wasting the water of the Colony.

**BROWNIE.**

**THE LOSS OF THE LEESANG.**  
FINDING OF THE NAVAL COURT.  
The following is the full text of the finding of the Naval Court held in Shanghai with regard to the loss of the *Leesang*:—  
Finding and order of a Naval Court held at Shanghai at Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate-General on the 20th day of August, 1888, to investigate into the circumstances attending the stranding and abandonment of the British steamship *Leesang*, Official Number 91873, on a reef of rocks off the East end of the Lian-tai-shan Promontory, when on a voyage from Chefoo to Newchwang, and also to investigate a charge of looting brought by the Master against the following members of the crew of the said ship, *Seidin*, quartermaster, Hung Cheung-sheng, Cheng Fung-tai, and Lee Ah-sun, able seamen.  
The *Leesang* was a steam vessel of 1697 tons, registered tonnage, Official No. 91873, built at Govan, County Lanark in 1875, and belonging to the Port of London.  
It appears from the evidence given before this Court that the *Leesang* left Chefoo on the 27th July 1888 at 5.35 p.m. bound for Newchwang with a cargo of 500 tons of sundries and a crew of 40 hands all told, as well as 44 passengers; and that the ship struck on a reef of rocks off the East end of the Lian-tai-shan Promontory four miles south-westward of Port Arthur, about 0.22 a.m. on the 28th July, that the said ship afterwards became a total wreck and was finally abandoned on the 12th August 1888.  
The Court having regard to the circumstances above stated, finds as follows:—  
That the Master, Augustus B. Barrie, was guilty of a wrongful act and default causing the loss and abandonment of his vessel in continuing a course from the Sundry Rock that would take the vessel during the night too near the South Western Point of Lian-tai-shan, and in not having when called at 12.35 p.m. by the 2nd officer and being told that the weather had become thick and rainy at once hauled out to the westward and placed his vessel in a position of safety.  
That Charles Kilgour, 2nd officer holding a Certificate as Officer No. 114, Victoria, and who was on watch from 8 to 12 p.m. on the night of the casualty, was guilty of a wrongful default and is deserving of censure in not having ascertained the position of the ship on taking charge of the deck and in not having advised the Captain at 11.35 to haul out to the westward knowing that the weather was thick and rainy.  
A proper discipline seems to have been maintained on board the *Leesang* after she struck and every endeavour was made to get her off and she was only abandoned when there was no hope of saving her.  
That a charge of looting was ordered before the Court by the Master Augustus B. Barrie, that Seidin, quartermaster, Hung Cheung-sheng, Chin Tung-tai, able seamen, and Lee Ah-sun, seaman, had committed an offence against 24 and 25 Viet. C. 36, 38, 34 to wit that they had stolen from the passengers' baggage, the Court has acquitted in the case and finds that the evidence has failed to substantiate the charges. The Court, in pursuance of powers vested in it by Sec. 23 and 24 of 25 and 26 Viet. C. 63, therefore orders that, a statement of the case upon which the indictment was ordered having been furnished to Augustus B. Barrie before the commencement of the investigation, his Certificate of Competency as Master No. 18893, issued by the Board of Trade and dated 31st August, 1877, be for the wrongful act and default above stated suspended for the period of 12 calendar months from this day, and the Court recommends that a Certificate of Competency as 1st Mate should be granted to him during the period of such suspension.  
That Charles Kilgour be and he is hereby censured for the wrongful default above stated.  
That Seidin, quartermaster, Hung Cheung-sheng, Chin Tung-tai, able seamen, and Lee Ah-sun, seaman, be discharged from custody. That the expenses of this Court fixed as £711.6 are approved. Dated at Shanghai this twentieth day of August 1888.  
BY ORDER OF THE COURT.  
JAMES H. COX, Esq.,  
Lieut. and Commander, R.N.,  
H.M.S. Cockle, Captain,  
H.M. Vice-Consul.  
WM. C. FERGUSON, Esq.,  
Master, S.S. *Isle of the Isles*,  
LINTON J. HUGHES, Esq.,  
Master, S.S. *Southern*.

**R. B. MAEWOOD,**  
Assist. Paymaster, H.M.S. *Cockle*,  
Clerk of the Court.

**THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
The following is the Report of the Directors to be presented at the Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders, to be held at the Company's Hotel, on Thursday, the 30th August:—  
In accordance with Section 53 of the Articles of Association, the Directors have now to submit to you their Half-yearly Report for the six months ending 30th June, 1888.  
**BUSINESS.**—The prospects for the past half-year were good, but owing to the North wall of the Hotel giving way on the 11th April, completely destroying two Bedrooms, half of the Dining Room, and Billiard Room, besides rendering useless seven other Bedrooms, the profits are considerably reduced.  
**Barmaid Suit.**—Messrs W. R. Loxley & Co., having obtained leave to take evidence in London, the case is still pending, but it may be heard next month.  
**PROPOSED REBUILDING.**—The Contractors of the New Wing rebuild the portion that fell in on the 11th April, at his expense, and it will be very shortly again available for use. The value of Furniture destroyed, and the amount paid to Boarders amounts to (as per A/c) \$4,129.75, which will be paid by the Company to the Contractor. A thorough search for white ants has been made, and the damaged woodwork has been taken out, and replaced with hardwood. The Northern portion of the Hotel has been greatly strengthened by iron columns, iron-braces, and girder struts.  
**NEW WING.**—The building of the New Wing has been somewhat delayed by the late continuous wet weather, but it is hoped it may be ready for occupation early next year. The Tenant of the House on the Praya, the Hon. C. P. Chater, having

refused to pay rent, an action has been instituted against him for recovery of same.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT.**—The accounts for the past half-year, after deducting Interest, Fire Insurance, Taxes, Extraordinary Repairs, and all other charges, and making provision for lost and doubtful debts, show a net profit of \$11,483.70, to which has to be added \$2,000.00, carried over from last account, making available \$13,483.70, which the Directors, with the concurrence of the shareholders, propose to deal with as follows:—  
To pay a dividend of 4 per cent. for the 6 months, \$12,000.00  
To provide for Furniture account, 2,748.58  
To carry forward to new account, 8,700.04  
\$13,483.70

**DIRECTORS.**—Messrs W. Korfoff Hughes and W. Purdie have resigned. Mr E. J. Hughes has accepted a seat on the Board, and his appointment requires confirmation. Messrs D. McCulloch and F. Dodwell retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.  
**D. McCULLOCH, Chairman.**

**BALANCE SHEET, 30TH JUNE, 1888.**  
Hotel Property on Marine Lot No. 6, and on the Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 3, \$318,390.33  
Furniture Account, as per last Report, \$48,604.12  
Since added, 2,018.71  
\$50,622.83

Deduct Furniture destroyed by falling in of a portion of the Hotel, 2,964.25  
47,748.58

Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 7, as per last account, 221,611.06  
Since added, 24,511.10  
246,122.16

Cash, 576.26  
Shares in Public Companies, 5,038.69  
Sundry Debtors, 9,375.97  
Stock of Wines and Provisions, 20,932.41  
Loans, 434.00

Steam Launch, as per last account, \$4,600.00  
Written off as per last Report, 50.00  
4,000.00

Suspense Account, Amounts paid to Barmaid as per last account, \$4,627.25  
Since added for Legal Expenses, 200.00  
4,827.25

Contingency Account.—Claims paid to Customers for damage on 11th April, 1,165.50  
Furniture destroyed Do, 2,964.25  
4,129.75

Fire Insurance, attaching to 2nd half-year 1888, 271.60  
New Furniture, for New Wing, 3,000.00  
\$664,556.90

**LIABILITIES.**  
Paid-up Capital on 3,000 Shares, \$300,000.00  
Mortgage Account, 300,000.00  
Sundry Creditors, 23,958.95  
Arbitration Account, as per last account, 14,972.83  
Unpaid Dividend, 170.30  
Profit brought forward from last account, 2,000.92  
Profit for the half-year, 11,483.70  
to 30th June, 1888, 21,453.70  
23,454.62

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.**  
For the 6 months to 30th June, 1888.  
To Taxes, 208.25  
Fire Insurance, 271.60  
Directors and Auditors, 1,140.00  
Charges Account, 6.50  
Salaries, 1,306.00  
Interest, 2,391.61  
On account of white ant repairs, \$750.00  
On account of Iron Work in Original Building, 500.00  
1,250.00  
To Balance, 21,453.70  
\$28,031.46

By Nett Earnings of Hotel, \$27,632.34  
By Bonus and Dividends from local Offices, 399.12  
\$28,031.46  
Hongkong, 25th August, 1888.  
R. LYALL, Secretary.

Audited and found correct, JAMES H. COX, Esq.,  
FULTON HENDERSON, Esq.,  
Auditors.

**NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.**  
The O. & A. steamer *Belle* arrived today with the American mail of 31st July. We take the following telegrams from our exchanges:—

**ENGLAND AND IRELAND.**  
A WOMAN IN THE CASE.  
New York, July 23.—The *Times* London cable special says: It is believed that there is a woman at the bottom of the Parnell presentation, and that from her the *London Times* obtained the matter on which it based its allegations. The woman is said to be known, and a clause was put in the bill providing for the commission getting her in the witness-box.

**GLADSTONE CELEBRATES HIS GOLDEN WEDDING.**  
London, July 23.—Mr and Mrs Gladstone celebrated their golden wedding today. Testimonials in the shape of letters, telegrams and presents poured in upon them by hundreds. The couple were given a reception at the residence of Earl Spencer this afternoon, and were presented with portraits of themselves, painted by Frank Hall and Hubert Herkomer, and also with three silver cups and an address signed by 150 members of Parliament. Lord Granville made the speech of presentation.

Gladstone, replying to a congratulatory address, said: 'I am glad that the address contained with reference to my wife. It would be difficult, he said, to give an adequate idea of the domestic happiness of his married life. With regard to the allusions to himself he felt that they were too flattering.'

**ARREST OF ANOTHER PARANELLIST MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.**  
London, July 25.—James J. O'Kelly, the well-known journalist and member of Parliament for the north division of Roscommon, was arrested in this city last night for alleged offences under the so-called Irish

'Crimes Act.' The warrant for his arrest charged him with making speeches in Ireland inciting to intimidation and boycotting. O'Kelly, under an escort of police, left for Dublin on an early train this morning. The charges against O'Kelly are based on utterances in a speech at a recent election in the south division of Longford, which resulted in the return of Fitzgerald (Paranellist) to the House of Commons. It is expected that Fitzgerald and also Mr Leamy, the newly elected member for South Sligo, will be arrested in addition to O'Kelly.

**DILLY'S INTERVIEW.**  
Dublin, July 25.—The Exchequer Court, on application of Timothy Dilly, member of Parliament, granted a conditional order of habeas corpus for the release from prison of John Dilly, on the ground that owing to informality the County Judge who sanctioned Dilly on appeal had no jurisdiction to rebuke the case.

**O'KELLY'S ARREST.**  
London, July 26.—In connection with the arrest of O'Kelly the Scotland Yard authorities gave strict instructions to the police to avoid anything like a scene within the precincts of Parliament. The detectives therefore followed O'Kelly by way of the underground railway to Mark Lane, where they arrested him. He was given over to his friends in London before going to Dublin. Paranellists are extremely indignant at the latest trick, and at Belfast particularly, as O'Kelly is Parnell's confidant. The speech cited in the warrant as the cause of his arrest was delivered a month ago, and as it was reported in the *Freeman's Journal* it was couched in moderate language and simply condemns the man of secret intrigues under the Coercion Act.

**RESISTING EVICTION.**  
Dublin, July 26.—A number of tenants have been evicted from their holdings on the Lows estate at Woodford, County Galway. The evicting party, with desperate resistance, of which the policeman was injured and eleven of their opponents were taken into custody.

**DUBLIN, July 24.**—The Vandeleur evictions continued today. There was vigorous resistance, bricks, clubs and dirty water being freely used. Many arrests were made.

**PARANELL AND DEVOT.**  
New York, July 25.—A reporter talked with John Devot regarding Parnell's reference to him in the House of Commons on Monday. Devot said that what Mr Parnell said was correct. The only communication that ever passed between them, not of a purely purely open league business nature, was a personal cablegram from Parnell saying that it was reported that Devot had sent a threatening dispatch to Harcourt and demanding an explanation. Devot answered that there was no truth in the report. O'Kelly has never had anything to do with the Invincibles.

**ANOTHER NATIONALIST EDITOR SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.**  
Dublin, July 30.—Mayor McHugh of Sligo has been tried and convicted of the charge of publishing boycotting notices in his newspaper, the *Sligo Champion*. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

**SENILE TENANTS.**  
The tenants of the Vandeleur estates in County Clare have resolved to abandon their resistance to the payment of rent, and it is expected that they will settle with the agents in a few days, in that case there will be no more evictions.

**A LIBEL ACTION.**  
The libel action of William O'Brien against the *Cork Constitution* has resulted in a verdict in favor of O'Brien for £100 damages. He claimed £5000. O'Brien left Cork for Dublin yesterday. Speaking from the train he said he considered the verdict in his suit a deathblow to 'Paranellism and Crime.'

**AN IMPROBABLE RUMOUR.**  
London, July 25.—The latest rumor about the alleged Parnell letters is that the man who furnished the *Times* with the information is a renegade Paranellist now traveling in America, and likely to stay there until it is known what shape the special commission of inquiry will take.

**MANDEVILLE'S DEATH.**  
Dublin, July 25.—The jury at Mitchells-town, investigating the death of John Manderville, today returned a verdict declaring that his death was caused by the unjustifiable treatment to which he was subjected in Tallamore Prison. The jury also condemned the practice of treating political prisoners as common criminals. The Coroner summed up the evidence against implicating any person for the death of Manderville.

**A GREAT BETRIKE.**  
London, July 24.—Seven thousand colliers at Pontypridd, Wales, have struck for an increase of wages.

**MARLBOROUGH'S MARRIAGE RECOGNIZED IN ENGLAND.**  
New York, July 27.—A private dispatch from London says the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have been recognized by their marriage established in England. They went before the Registrar at the Vestry Hall, at Grosvenor Square, London, and had their marriage duly recorded.

**THE ENGLISH TURF.**  
London, July 23.—This was the first day of the Leicester summer meeting. Seclusion won the *Zetland* plate.

**THE LEICESTERSHIRE SUMMER HANDICAP TO-DAY WAS WON BY KING MOUNTAIN.**  
London, July 26.—The Sandown Park second summer meeting opened today. Amphion won the Great Kingston two-year-old race. The West Riding Champion Plate at Epsom today was won by L'Abbesse de Jouarre. The Suburban handicap resulted in a dead heat between Deuce of Clubs and Sea Song. A run-off between the two was also a dead heat. On the third trial Deuce of Clubs won.

**THE ECHESPELLE PLATE TO-DAY.**  
London, July 27.—Orbit won the Echepelle Plate at Epsom today. Your Grace won the Warren Nursery stake.

**AN AVIATOR'S NARROW ESCAPE.**  
London, July 27.—Rider Haggard was on the steamer *Copeland*, wrecked on Wednesday off the island of Stromboli. The passengers were all saved.

**THE SEARCH FOR STANLEY.**  
London, July 30.—Advices received by mail steamer up to April 18th are that Major Bartlett had heard nothing concerning Stanley, and he was prepared to leave the Zambezi camp in search of him. Tipu was friendly and agreed to accompany the expedition with 600 men. A searching party fully equipped has taken out also sufficient supplies for Stanley should he be found.

Professor Jamieson, naturalist, writes from the Congo river that he is making preparations to leave with Bartlett in search of Stanley. All the Europeans in the expedition are anxious to go.

**LONDON GOSSIP.**  
New York, July 27.—A cable dispatch from London to the *Mail and Express* says: The Marquis of Lansdowne has sold three of his finest pictures. One is by Ouyt and two are by Rembrandt. Rumor says he received for them the sum of £25,000.

The novel 'Robert Elmore' is having an enormous sale, in consequence of Gladstone's comments upon it. The new one-volume edition was sold out in one day.

Hans von Bulow has left London in high dudgeon, his peculiar temper once more making himself manifest.

His rage in this instance was due to the highly partial success of his piano recital and to the effect of the bad weather on his constitution, which was uncertain as to his temper. He said he did not think he should come to England again.

The Marquis of Lorne is about to appear as a poet. He has written a number of books, but has never published any of his poems. His publishers have just published a love idyll by him which is handsomely illustrated.

It is said that the Pashin-brought breach of promise case will be settled out of court. She asks £20,000 damages, but may accept half that amount, as did Miss Fortescue.

St. Stephen's says in its report of the week: The ball of the week was at Mrs Adair's in Curzon street, in a house which formerly belonged to Lord Bantley. Here six duchesses and the other half of the inner circles of smart London, principally what is known as the Marlborough House set, put in an appearance. The new Duchess of Marlborough, however, again caused the greatest interest, and having recovered from the fatigues and unpleasantness of her recent journey across the ocean, her beauty was more pronounced and more widely recognized than it was on the famous night of her debut.

**PARANELL TO SEE THE TIMES.**  
London, July 27.—The report is gaining ground that Mr Parnell is likely to see *The Times* for the first time. He is expected to consider the matter, but it is unsettled whether to bring the issues here or in Dublin. The Gladstonians are opposed to this course. Mr Parnell argues that his position will be worse before the Commission than before a newspaper, and that the Commission will be dropped.

**THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S TOUR.**  
St. Petersburg, July 22.—The German imperial visitors attended Lutheran services this morning. Afterward they accompanied the Czar and Czarina to the castle chapel, where services were held according to the Russian liturgy. Splendid chorals were sung, and the court singers, the departure of the German imperial party has been postponed until Tuesday morning.

The *Official Messenger* says that in proposing the health of Emperor William at Krasno-selo, the Czar inhaled in the toast, 'His glorious army.' Emperor William visited the Queen of the Czar, and the imperial party has been postponed until Tuesday morning.

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THE GREAT DEBATE ON THE PAR-  
NELL ENQUIRY BILL.

ANIMATED DISCUSSION.

London, July 23.—In the Commons to-day Smith moved the second reading of the bill dealing with the charges and allegations against members of Parliament. He said that it rested with the House to say how complete the powers of the commission should be. Sir James Hannan would be president, and Justice O'Day and Smith would be the other members of the commission.

Parnell said that it seemed that Smith had a friendly bias from causes for the *Times*, in consequence of which the inquiry was to be extended, not only into his personal conduct, but into the acts of the League in America, Ireland, and Great Britain. It was evident that the case, as regards the forged letters, was going to be broken down. He demanded that the Government limit the scope of the commission to what Smith originally proposed, namely, the charges against himself and other Irish members. Allegations against the League could not come before the commission as affecting him. They were not charges and infamous charges or made against a public man. He could demonstrate that the letters were forgeries. He admitted that he had had communications with John Devoy, but those communications were solely in regard to political matters, and were open to the fullest scrutiny. He also admitted making a speech at Brixton in favor of boycotting. He believed boycotting did good, but he had ceased to advocate it after the passage of the Artisans Bill of 1882. To make the inquiry judicial the Government ought to define exactly the charges, and to provide for the security of the documents upon which the charges are based. It was of vital importance to the Irish members to see these documents before the commission began its sittings.

There was an unexpected pause, during which cries were raised for the Attorney-General. No member of the Government responding, Gladstone expressed surprise that the Government did not answer Parnell, and declared that there must be an answer. He was not prepared to give the unqualified confidence to the commission which Smith appeared to entertain, but it was in the power of the Government to make a selection which would have commanded warm acclamation from everybody. The Government ought to make definite charges against definite persons. There ought to be no skulking; the letters were really the only new charges, and Parnell must have an opportunity to examine them in order to face the accusations. A more deplorable error was never made than when the Attorney-General undertook to conduct the case of the *Times*. Unless Parnell's conditions were conceded, the country would be driven to the conclusion that the proposals were made to be refused.

Mathews, Home Secretary, maintained whatever Webster had said was solely in his capacity as counsel for the *Times*. The commission would be trusted to deal impartially. He said that the charges were inadmissible. Doubtless, when seeking to inflict punishment, the charges against the accused should be most specific and defined, but when the object was limited to the discovery of the truth such defining was unnecessary. (Loud Parnellite laughter.) The present attitude of the Parnellites caused a suspicion that they desired to evade the inquiry or at least to hamper or obstruct the efforts to get at the truth. One of the capital points of the charge was that members professing to carry on a constitutional agitation had arranged a basis of operations with the demand for Parnell. Would the country be satisfied if these charges were not fully probed? The Government thought not and could not consent to limit the inquiry.

Sir Charles Russell said he would prefer an action before the House to a tribunal constituted upon the unfair and disadvantageous terms proposed by the Government, the object of which appears not to be to bring the guilt home to individuals, but to discredit a party.

After a vigorous speech by T. P. O'Connor the debate was adjourned on the motion of Labouchere.

## GREAT INTEREST MANIFESTED.

New York, July 24.—A cable special from London to the *Mail and Express* says: The deep interest which is felt by the people in yesterday's debates in the House of Commons on the Government's proposal for a commission of inquiry into the Parnell matter, was shown by the crowded condition of the strangers' galleries, which were jammed with outsiders. There is a little disappointment about the judges named for the commission, as the names which were in everybody's mouth yesterday would have carried a good deal more weight. Justices Smith and Day are not in the foremost rank of the profession, and the choice indicates the great difficulty which the Government experienced in forming the commission. Eight Hon. James A. Hannan, named by Mr. Smith as president of the commission, is president of the Probate and Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice.

Although Gladstone referred to the commission thus named as unlikely to command implicit confidence, the Parnellites expressed themselves as satisfied, and the bill presented by the Cabinet was modified in accordance with their views, so that the powers of the commission may be confined within reasonable limits. The attitude which the Government has taken in this matter of persistent obstinacy in maintaining the original form of the commission will inevitably lead to a prolonged debate. This will be especially the case when the bill reaches the committee stage. Besides this matter the Parnellites are determined to bring the Masdeville affair into Parliament, and a pretty lively time may be expected.

## CONTINUATION OF THE DEBATE.

London, July 24.—In the Commons to-night Labouchere resumed the debate on the Commission Bill. No three judges, he said, could so well adjudicate these questions as the House of Commons. The Commission had power to inquire into any ruffian who would criminate himself, provided he was accommodating enough to incriminate some one else. It was a fishing commission intended to avoid the real issue to be decided. Eggar and O'Brien, for instance, could be indicted, and in their absence the commission was investigating their conduct and listen to charges. Matthews had said this wide scope of inquiry might reveal some undiscovered murder. Did that mean that the members against whom the bill was directed were murderers? Would the House tolerate these vague insinuations? Never was the effrontery of the Government so complete as when they said the commission was granted at the request of the Parnellites, while in the meantime the Government was arranging with the *Times* what sort of commission should be proposed and what ought to be the scope of the inquiry. The opposition wanted an inquiry into the conduct of the Government. They wanted to know about the murders at Mitchell's. [Hear, hear.] Chamberlain said he himself had formed an opinion of Parnell's character which would make him slow to accept the charges

against him. The only thing that shook his confidence was Parnell's reluctance to face the charges. [Cheers and shouts of "No!"] It was surprising that if Parnell could not trust an English jury to do justice that he did not go before a Dublin jury. This was an extraordinary judicial proceeding. If it was restricted it might be used to shield guilty parties. How was Parnell going to show himself and friends innocent unless the inquiry into the relations between the members and persons outside who were accused of crime? The Parnellites, Chamberlain added, ought not to grudge a prolonged inquiry to bring out the truth. He did not believe they thought the Government a party to the accusations of the *Times*. [Cheers of "Oh! Oh!"]

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said the Government evaded the question in regard to these letters and tried, under cover of an inquiry, to make an attack upon their political opponents. If Attorney-General Webster believed one single charge was sufficient to fix upon Parnell as convicted for the *Times*, it was his duty as Attorney for the Crown to indict Parnell. The proof that he did not believe the charges was found in the fact that he had not advised the Government to risk a prosecution. The Attorney-General was extraordinary and unjustifiable in his course, contrary to the tradition of the bar. The real object was to blast the reputation of the leaders of the Irish National party. Was Mr. Smith prepared to answer the charge that he had had a personal interview with the proprietor of the *Times* and arranged the charges against the Parnellites, and agreed to the appointment of a commission to be worked as a subsidiary agent to the Coercion Act? As now framed, the bill was a violation of every form of judicial inquiry, thoroughly unfair to the accused, and it must be amended in committee.

T. M. Healy denounced Attorney-General Webster for making infamous charges and failing to prove them. Attorney-General Webster, arising, said he was content to leave his conduct to the judgment of those who had experience of him in his profession. Every step he had taken had been after consultation with and with the full concurrence of Sir Henry James. Webster denied that he had used the information obtained as counsel for the *Times* to institute prosecutions in his official capacity.

Parnell asked if the House was to understand that the Government was put in the hands of the learned gentleman (Webster), as counsel for the *Times* which was not available for the purposes of public justice. The bill passed its second reading without a division. The committee stage was fixed for Monday next.

## ACRO DEBATE IN COMMITTEE.

London, July 25.—The Commons went into committee to-night on the bill to investigate the charges against Parnell. Section moved to increase the number of Judges on the commission to five, if it was to inquire into the whole history of the National League, extending over nine years. Three Judges were not sufficient, unless the inquiry were limited. Matthews said the Government could not accept the amendment. There would be nothing gained by increasing the number of Judges.

Section then reminded Matthews that the commission dealt with charges for murder and outrage and everything might turn upon the examination of witnesses in New York and Australia. He had nothing to say against two of the commissioners, but he was surprised at the nomination of Justice Day, after his conduct during the inquiry into the Belfast riots.

Anderson said he was astonished that the Government dared propose a tribunal to have power to appoint other commissioners to take evidence abroad. He urged the House to recollect that they were discussing a proposal to provide a substitute for a jury. While in England a jury of twelve was always provided, it was proposed that a settlement of the important, far-reaching Irish issues be involved in the inquiry, be dependent upon the verdict of two men. [Hear, hear!] There was no precedent. He denied that it was any favor to its members. On the contrary, it was waiving their ordinary position as citizens in accepting the commission. The leading London newspaper of to-day had declared that the question was no longer as to his innocence or guilt, but as to the best means to prove him guilty. ("Hear, hear!") Was he to be held responsible for every thing Patrick Ford said or did in America, while the Government were not responsible for what his organs did? [Cheers.]

The amendment was then voted down, Smith having proposed that the commission consist of Justices Hannan, Day and Smith.

Labouchere protested against the selection of Justice Day. Smith said he believed the judges named had the complete approval of the English bar and everybody of judicial knowledge. Goschen explained that the Government had selected these judges as non-political parties who never had been in Parliament. He trusted that the House would endorse this.

Mr. Morley said that he quite understood the Government's difficulty in altering the composition of the commission, but that made no difference; nothing had been said against Justices Hannan and Smith. Regarding Justice Day, he said he had received a letter from an absolutely reliable source, a gentleman having peculiar means of knowing Justice Day's mind upon Irish affairs, and had told Smith the name of his informant, who wrote that Justice Day was a man of the seventeenth century in his views concerning Catholics. [Loud laughter.] He was a Tory of the high-flyer, non-jure type. [Hear, hear!] who nightly rails against Parnell and his friends. He regards them as infidels and rebels, and led astray by a Catholic nation. He believes them guilty of any crime. Morley said he would not publicly give the name. He proved his good faith by telling Smith. Surely in the face of feeling of that kind toward Justice Day the Government would not retain him on a commission against which there ought to be no whisper raised. He must vote against the nomination (Cheers).

Balfour said that Morley had gone too far to maintain any reticence about the writer of the letter. Justice Day had a right to ask the name of his traducer. [Cheers.]

Morley assured the House that there was nothing sinister in his withholding the name of his correspondent. The person in question was a colleague of Justice Day upon the Belfast Riot Commission and was a barrister named Adams. Gladstone said he felt that it was his duty to support Morley. After informing the Government regarding Justice Day's bias and stating that the change to alter the commission, it was right, when they refused to make a change to communicate the facts to Parliament also. The Government might readily have selected another Judge—one to whom there should be no objection. Goschen said Morley had not shown the letter to any Minister until to-day. Morley declared that he only got the letter on Saturday. Goschen said the Government had no time to communicate with Justice Day to ask about the accuracy of the reported private conversations of Adams. [Cheers.]

## THE GOVERNMENT WAS ENTIRELY IGNORANT OF THE POLITICS OF JUSTICE DAY.

Parnell said he had heard every official accused of jury-packing declare that he knew nothing about the politics or religion of the jurors, but somehow the jurors put on juries to try Nationalists and Catholics. The Government could no longer plead ignorance in regard to a commission composed of two Conservatives and one Unionist, and the world would know to-morrow that the Government's idea of fairness was that the Nationalists should be tried by a jury of three of their English political opponents. [Cheers.]

Upon a division the vote stood: For Justice Day 160. The names of Justice Hannan and Justice Smith were agreed to without a division.

Anderson moved to omit the word "allegations" in the clause empowering the commission to inquire into the charges against the members and persons outside who were accused of crime.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt challenged the Government to explain the meaning of the word "allegations."

Solicitor-General Clarke declined to do so, whereupon Sir William said: "The object of the retention of the word appears to be to admit every kind of calumny unrestrained by any judicial principles."

After nearly three hours' discussion the amendment was rejected by 205 to 200. Reid (Liberal) proposed an amendment restricting the inquiry to accusations of complicity in murder or outrage. Matthews reminded the House that the charges were not confined to complicity in crime, but extended to commendation and connivance.

Chamberlain opposed the amendment. The object, he said, was not to require inquiry into the plot of campaign or electioneering, except so far as necessary to show complicity in crime. Although he was no lawyer he ventured to say that if the amendment was carried it would be impossible to inquire into the first letter which the *Times* attributed to Parnell and it would shut out many of the *Times*' charges.

Parnell said he had not before had an opportunity to acknowledge the compliments Chamberlain had paid him on a recent occasion. His recollection of Chamberlain was that before he was a Minister he was always anxious to put the Irish party forward to do the work which he himself was afraid to do. After he became a Minister he was always most anxious to betray to the Irish party the secrets of the Cabinet, and to undermine their councils and plans in the interest of the Irish party. If it had been possible for these matters he would be able to make good his words by documentary and other evidence that had not been forged. At this point the debate was adjourned.

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6.45 "	7.15 "
7.30 "	7.45 "
8.00 "	8.15 "
8.45 "	9.00 "
9.15 "	9.30 "
9.45 "	10.00 "
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10.45 "	11.00 "
11.15 P.M.	11.30 P.M.
12.45 "	1.00 "
1.30 "	1.45 "
2.30 "	2.45 "
3.30 "	3.45 "
4.15 "	4.30 "
4.50 "	5.10 "
5.25 "	5.40 "
6.00 "	6.15 "
6.45 "	7.00 "
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